[*Translation*]

T.V. Coverage in Orissa

*775 SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the coverage of T.V. in Orissa for the benefit of all the viewers in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a)to (c). With the commissioning of the High Power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Bhawanipatna, since made technically ready, the population coverage in the State shall stand increased from the existing about 65% to 77%(including population in the fringe of the service range of the transmitter network). Plans have also been made to setup a LPT at Puri. Further improvement of TV service in the State depends upon availability of resources.

[*English*]

Doordarshan Centres in Karnataka

*779 SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Doordarshan centres and relay centres functioning in Karnataka indicating the capacity and location of each centre;

(b) the population benefited thereby:

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a new powerful telecasting centre in Karnataka in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent of population likely to be covered thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Besides the full-fledged TV studio Center and the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Bangalore, a high power (1KW) TV transmitter at Gulbarga and 26 low power (100 W) TV transmitters one each a Athani, Bidar, Belgaum, Bantwal, Bellary, Bhadrawati, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur, Chikodi,Dharwad, Devengere, Gadag-Betagiri, Hassan, Hospet, Kolar Gold Field, Karwar, Madikeri, Mangalore, Mysore, Ranibennur, Raichur, Sandur, Sirsi, Tiptur and Udipi are, at present, functioning in Karnataka.

(b) The existing TV transmitters functioning in the State provide TV service to about 57% population of Karnataka (inclusive of the population in fringe areas where elevated antennae and boosters are required for obtaining satisfactory reception)

(c) and (d)Whereas a programme Generation Facility (PGF)Centre at Gulbarga is technically ready, two high power (10 KW) TV transmitters, one at Dharwad in replacement of existing low power (100 W) transmitter and the other at Shimoga, are under implementation in Karnataka. Besides, it has been planned to set up two new low power TV transmitters, one each at Mandhya and Gangavati in the State. On commissioning of these transmitters, the population coverage in the State shall stand increased from the existing about 57% to about 68% (including the population living in the fringe of the service range of the transmitters).

Population below Poverty Line in Tamil Nadu

*781. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of popula-

tion living below the poverty line in Tamil Nadu has increased as compared to other States during the previous two yearas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to raise people above the poverty line in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION(SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ):(a) to (c). The latest two estimates of poverty (Statewise) are available for the years 1983-84, and 1987-88 based on the date obtained from the 38th and the 43rd round of National Sample Survey. The Percentage of population below poverty line in Tamil Nadu declined from 39.6 in 1983-84 to 32.8 in 1987-88 as compared to the all India percentages of 37.4 in 1983-84 and 29.9 1987-88. Statewise position is given in the statement below.

Tamil Nadu State has been implementing development Plans for raising the living standard of the population living below the poverty line. These Plans include investment/outlay for the development of infrastructure, industry, agriculture, irrigation,rural development, education and health, and also for implementation of direct employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes, such as Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Nehru Rozgar Yojana. Such programmes will continue to be implemented and will be made more effective for alleviating poverty.

STATEMENT

Percentage of persons Below Poverty Line by States

S.No.	States	1983-84	1987-88	Decline in Percentage of Population below poverty line (% point)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.4	31.7	4.7
2.	Assam	23.5	22.8	0.7
3.	Bihar	49.5	40.8	8.7
4.	Gujarat	24.3.	18.4	5.9
5.	Haryana	15.6	11.6	4.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13.5	9.2	4.3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.3	13.9	2.4
8.	Karnataka	35.0	32.1	2.9
9.	Kerala	26.8	17.0	9.8

S.No.	States	1983-84	1987-88	Decline in Percentage of Population below poverty line (% point)
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	46.2	36.7	9.5
11.	Maharashtra	34.9	29.2	5.7
12.	Orissa	42.8	44.7	(-) 1.9
13.	Punjab	13.8	7.2	6.6
14.	Rajasthan	34.3	24.4	9.9
15.	Tamil Nadu	39.6	32.8	6.8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	45.3	35.1	10.2

S.No.	States	1983-84	1987-88	Decline in Percentage of Population below poverty line (% point)
1	2	3	4	5
17.	West Bengal	39.2	27.6	11.6
18.	All India	37.4	29.9	7.5

Note :— 1. The above estmates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices cooresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural ares and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 per person in urban areas.

2. Private final consumption expenditure deflator has been used to update the poverty line to 1983-84 and 1987-88. 1983-84 : It has been arrived at by using the old series (1970—71) of private final consumption expenditure. 1987-88 : It has been arrived at by using private final consumption expenditure deflator from the new series (1980-81).

3. These results are based on the provisonal and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expenditure 38th round (Jan. 1983 to Dec. 1983) and the Draft Report of 43rd Round of National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure.

4. The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSS data has been prorata adjusted among the different States to derive the adjusted distribution.